THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865. NO. 102.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Nothing received by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

We respectfully call the attention of the authorities to the communication, in this issue, relative to the Home Guard of some of the Eastern counties. It seems hard that the citizens of Green, Lenoir and some of the other counties, whose property and families are now in imminent danger, should be called away just at this time.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WAKE.

In pursuance with previous notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Wake county was held in the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on yesterday, the 9th inst., in response to the appeal of Gov. Vance in behalf of the support of Gen. Lee's army; and, at the ringing of the bell, a large number of the citizens of Raleigh and county promptly assembled.

On motion, Ex-Gov. Manly was called to the Chair, and R. G. Lewis requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Hon. J. H. Bryan, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and request his attendance and participation in the deliberations of the meeting. After a short interval the committee returned, and the chairman announced that the Governor was present.

The Governor arose, and in a short speech, among other things said that our supplies were cut off from the South, communication reaching no farther than Columbia, if so far, and consequently General Lee's army must rely entirely upon North Carolina and Virginia for supplies, and if we fail to furnish them, the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond must follow. The government can only obtain supplies by purchase, impressments, and tythes. So far as purchasing them is concerned, it was entirely out of the question, as Congress had limited the supply of Confederate notes to such an extent that the government did not have a sufficient amount of money to make the purchases; impressments were very ungracious and repulsive to the people, and the government now disliked to resort to them; and the tythes were wholly insufficient; consequently the army must be fed by voluntary subscriptions of the people. He did not mean by voluntary, that they must necessarily give the provisions, but to put them in the reach and at the disposal of the government. If the people do not let our own government have the provisions, Sherman will take them by foraging, as he has done in all his former marches; that the people must bear in mind that a pound of meat withheld from General Lee is a pound given to Sherman. The soldier lives on 5½ ounces of meat and a pound of bread a day, and they have to march, fight, and sleep on the ground, and he thought it reasonable that the people could put up with the same amount, when they have so many vegetables to eat besides.

After the Governor closed his remarks, it was moved and seconded that a subscription be raised immediately in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, and the following donations were then made:

W R Richardson, 5 bbls corn, 500 lbs bacon; Dr Deems, 2 bbls flour; A Jones 250 lbs meal, 40 lbs bacon; G W Mordecai, 50 bbls corn, 1000 lbs bacon; G W Cunningim, 5 bbls flour, 1000 lbs bacon; Dr Johnson, 5 bbls corn, 300 lbs bacon; Dr E B Haywood, supplies for six months for two soldiers; Col Mallett, 200 lbs bacon; Dr Miller 2 bbls corn, 100 lbs bacon; W H Sleeper, (a soldier,) 30 lbs bacon; Wiley Palmer, 1 bbl flour; N B Cobb, 30 lbs bacon; Rev Mr. Pritchard, 2 bbls corn; J E Allen, 1 bbl corn, 80 lbs bacon; P F Pescud, 5 bbls corn; L D Stephenson, 2 bbls corn, 80 lbs bacon; Wm Byrlan, 10 bbls corn; Major Harrison, 50 lbs bacon; R H Battle, 100 lbs flour, 40 lbs bacon; Gov Manly, 1 bbl flour, 2 bbls corn, 50 lbs bacon; Capt J M Walker, 300 lbs bacon; J D Royster, 1 bbl corn, 100 bbls bacon; J H Bryan, 1 barrel flour, 100 lbs bacon; J A Moore, 1 bag flour, 80 lbs bacon; Gen. Holmes, one ration for 6 months; A P Woodall, 1 bbl corn; Thos R Campbell, 150 lbs bacon; A R Raven, 1 bbl flour; Major Husted, 1 bbl corn, 50 lbs bacon; R G Lewis, 150 lbs corn, 40 lbs bacon; Sion H Rogers, 200 lbs bacon; Kemp P Battle, 500 bushels corn, 600 lbs bacon.

On motion, a committee composed of Messrs P F Pescud, Jas Litchford, C M Farriss and W R Richardson, were appointed to solicit further subscriptions in the city of Raleigh.

It was also recommended that similar meetings be held in each Captain's District in the county, in furtherance of the objects of this meeting, and that committees of three be appointed by the chair with the assistance of the Sheriff and county court Clerk for each district, to solicit contributions and subscriptions.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

CHAS MANLY, Chairman,
R. G. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE BURNING OF THE SURREY THEATRE.—The burning of the Surrey Theatre, in London, was not attended by loss of life. The *Times* says:

"The last scene of the Pantomime was being performed when, it is said, a part of the ceiling immediately over the large chandelier by which the building was principally lighted caught fire, and a feeling of alarm immediately took possession of the whole of the audience that remained. At this crisis, Mr. Green, the stage manager, presented himself in front of the proscenium, and implored the people, for their own sakes, to remain as quiet as possible, and to leave the theatre in an orderly manner. They could see for themselves that it was the ceiling alone which had at that time caught fire, and he appealed to their reason that it must burn upwards, and that there was ample time for them to leave the building uninjured, if they only did so in a calm and collected manner. The audience, on the whole, it is said, followed this very sensible advice, and were so enabled to leave the place unhurt.

Mr. Green having succeeded in abating the alarm among the audience, applied himself with great energy in collecting all the persons engaged in the pantomime—many of them young ballet girls—and seeing them safe out of the building, he himself being amongst the last to leave. Most of the pantomimists made their escape in the grotesque costumes in which they had been performing, and took refuge in a house opposite. Little, if any, of the moveable property in the building could have been saved, so rapid was the progress of the fire."

[From the Standard.]

A FATHER'S DREAM OF HIS SOLDIER SON.

BY W.

I dreamed that he came from the red field of fight,
His blue eyes were gleaming with unnatural light,
And the brow that in childhood I so oft had seen prest,
With a mother's fond love to a mother's soft breast,
Was black with the smoke of the terrible strife,
Where Death had just reaped a rich harvest of Life.
His garments were tattered, and wildly his hair
Was floating, disordered, on the sulphurous air.
In his right hand he lifted high over his head
His smoke-blackened cap, with its trimmings of red,
But I saw through the atmosphere's murky eclipse,
A proud smile was wreathing his battle-parched lips,
And as he rushed forward he exultingly cried:
"Father, we've slain them!—the battle's black tide
Came on us with all its proud banners unfurled,
But backward in death and confusion was hurled.
They came like a cloud—a cloud of dark blue—
But MANLY was there, and his manly boys too.
Father, the heavens and the earth may be shaken,
But I tell you—those guns!—they can never be taken!
Come see for yourself the dread havoc we've made,
And the piles we have left for the grave digger's spade.
Ha! ha! the mad fools!—with what rashness they came!
Along their whole line streamed a wild sheet of flame—
They came with a rush and a hideous yell,
But see where by scores and by hundreds they fell!
That they came to the charge like brave men is true,
But we met them with grape and with canister too:
Ay, twice they rolled on, like a blue wave of ocean
Just born of the storm in its fiercest commotion,
And like that mad wave, when dashed, 'gainst a rock!
They in fragments recoiled from the terrible shock.
They never, no never, can capture those guns
While defended by North Carolina's brave sons:
Those guns are our pets, by them we will stand—
No foeman shall ever upon them lay hand!'
He paused, and the veins on his powder-burnt brow,
That had swelled with the hot blood's tumultuous flow,
Shrank back by degrees to their smoothness again,
And his visage assumed an expression of pain:
Reflection and reason were returning once more
From the Field that had drowned them in streams of red gore.
In the swift shifting scenes of a dream's panorama,
I stood where was acted war's horrible drama:
I stood at the front, and looked out o'er the plain
That was covered with heaps of the mangled and slain.
On his hand for a moment my son leaned his head,
Then raised it and calmly, but mournfully said:
"Father, while raged the fierce tempest of strife,
I was reckless of death, and regardless of life;
I exulted the fall of the foemen to see,
And I shouted aloud, like a child in its glee;
But father, it comes to my memory now
That a mother's warm bosom has pillowed each brow,
That yonder lies cold in death's icy embrace,
To be laid by rude hands in its last resting place:
I think of the far distant homes of the dead—
Of the gloom that around those loved homes will be spread
Of the anguish a mother's fond bosom will rend,
And a father's proud head that in sorrow will bend;
I think of the brothers and sisters who there,
To Heaven have wafted the incense of prayer,
That each in the battle's wild rage might be spared;
To gladden the homes they together had shared;
Perhaps some in childhood, whose young hearts will feel
Their first wound of grief, which time can never heal.
To my mind these reflections all mournfully come,
For I know how 'twould be with my loved ones at home,
How my mother would grieve"—
But no more could he speak,
And a big tear was rolling down each blackened cheek.
A strange, dizzy darkness came over my eyes,
And obscured the apparently receding blue skies,
And blackness and blood, with unwelcome intrusion,
Were surging around me in wildest confusion;
The black wing of chaos seemed over me spread,
And my bosom was filled with a deep, nameless dread;
My thoughts wildly flowed, like a turbulent stream,
And I awoke from my half sad, my half pleasing dream.

WAR SPIRIT IN ALABAMA.—The following dispatch did not appear in the *Progress* of yesterday because the copy sent us was so illegible we could not make it out. We attach no blame to the operators, however, for we know they do the best they can:

TALADEGA, Feb. 27, via Charlotte, March 7.—A great war meeting was held here to-day. The masses are rising this morning. Hon. A. W. Hill, addressed an immense audience in the church for three and a half hours, which called forth the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the people.—The audience was dismissed until 3½ p. m. when they were addressed in a speech of two and a half hours, by Capt. Board, with great effect.

The result of this effort is, that the people here are now a unit, and will prosecute the war vigorously. The whole matter concluded with a grand national air by the ladies.

The Columbia *Carolinian*, now published at Charlotte, says that three Yankees were shot by Federal authority in Columbia for firing houses in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

READ IT!

THE ABDUCTION!

THE ABDUCTION!

A THRILLING TALE OF REAL LIFE IN CALIFORNIA and Mexico, by W. P. WILKINS, Esq. Commenced in the

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

this week. Ready to-day.

Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.

WM. B. SMITH & Co.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE KEY STONE, for March, will be ready in a few days. March 9-2t

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office. March 9 1w*

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however,* that if there are not sixty Home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and founderies, regular public millers, and blacksmiths and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided,* all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners are to be exempt: *Provided,* that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further,* that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR,
No. 6.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 22-d3tw3t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

FOR RENT.

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

Apply at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Hargett Street. March 2-d6t

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.
RALEIGH March 6th 1865

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PEIRCE,
March 6-d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

48 x 36 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement;

Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rulers.
7 Window frames—without rulers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 16.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION

AND

Commission

HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied at the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-d6t WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C S A
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 27th 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJ W. W. PEARCE, for leather and shoes will without delay send to this Office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.

R H HOOPER,
Feb 28-d1ww1t Maj. and Chi'f Q. M.

FOR RENT.

A NEAT COTTAGE, IN THE WESTERN PART OF the City, containing three good rooms, a basement, and all necessary outbuildings. A good garden attached. There is also a well of good water in the yard. Apply to

March 8-tf T. D. SLEDGE.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,
RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Corolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. H. HARRISON,
mar 3-d6t Depository.

GARDEN SEED.

BEET, ASSORTED PARSNIPS, MUSTARD, ENGlish Peas, Lettuce, Onion, Cabbage, English Lambsquarts, Mustard, assorted Butter Beans, Okra, &c. &c., grown by best Horticulturist of Orange. For Sale by,

H. N. BROWN, & Co.,
march 8-d2t* Hillsboro, N. C.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
March 8-d1w Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

SHEET TIN.

WE HAVE A CONSIGNMENT OF 40 BOXES Sheet Tin for sale privately.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
March 8-3t Com. Merchants and Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DIRECTors of the N. C. Orphan Fund, in this City on Thursday the 9th, at 11 o'clock, in the rear room of the Methodist Book Store.

SAML. H YOUNG,
March 7-3t Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BECOME ADMINIStratrix of W. J. Lougee, dec'd, at Feb'y session, 1865, of Wake County Court, hereby warns all the creditors of the dec'd to present their claims for payment to me or Augustus L. Lougee, of Raleigh.

March 3-d4w3t CAROLINE F. LOUGEE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar8-d1t w1t St. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-doaw3w. Admr.

B. F. GRADY.

EXCHANGE BROKER,

(Late of Wilmington, N. C.)

RALEIGH N. C.

DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS, STERLING Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin &c. ☞ Office in the store of L. E. Heartt, Esq., No. 13, Fayetteville street, Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

March 6-4t*

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress:*

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $5 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRIL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 3, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT,
March 6 6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 30 RALEIGH N C

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

[illegible] our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if [illegible] renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are the [illegible] rates of subscription and advertising. Persons sending us money by mail should give the post office [illegible] and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

War News.

There were various rumors yesterday of operations below Kinston, but all of them lacked confirmation: nor had we, up to 7 o'clock last night, any confirmation of the reported victories of Wednesday. We trust the telegraph may enlighten us before going to press.

Nor have we a word from Sherman. The Charlotte papers say he was reported at Camden, S. C., at last accounts.

Good News From Kinston.

There was certainly fighting below Kinston on Wednesday, and the news received up to the night of that day indicates that the advantage was decidedly in our favor.

As our cotemporaries were more fortunate in obtaining news from that quarter than we were, we copy from them. The *Conservative* of yesterday has the following:

We have had reports of all sorts of an advance by the enemy upon Kinston, for some days. But up to late in the day yesterday we had received nothing which we deemed sufficiently reliable to warrant troubling the public with it, and we now have no official account of the situation down there. We however, were shown by a friend a letter from that quarter last evening, from which we make the following extracts for the information of the public. The letter is dated the 6th inst., and says:

"The enemy are at Wise's Forks, five miles below Kinston, reported to be 15,000 strong. Colonel Whitford has been fighting them all day. We think ——— will be able to repulse them."

Whether it has been settled yet who is to be victorious there we are not advised. If not decided before yesterday, the heavy rains may have suspended operations for a time. But however that may be, we trust that there is no cause to fear the result.—But of the nature and extent of our means of defence there it would not be prudent to speak just now.

LATER FROM KINSTON.

The following dispatch was received late last evening. It is not official but believed to be true. Indeed we have reason to think that it will not only be confirmed, but we hope to be able to add further very pleasant news from that quarter soon:

KINSTON, March 8th, 1865.

GOV. VANCE:—Gen. Bragg has been fighting the enemy very successfully to-day. Now 8 o'clock, p. m., we have fifteen hundred prisoners, and have killed a great many.

Of the day's operations the *Confederate* gives the following cheering account:

General Bragg has been fighting the enemy with great success below Kinston. Up to twelve o'clock yesterday, we had captured 1,500 prisoners and killed a great number of Yankees.

Report from Kinston is that General Hoke is in the rear of the Yankee forces, and everything is going on prosperously.

Nine hundred prisoners have been received at Goldsboro'.

The State *Journal* of yesterday has a letter from Kinston dated the 8th, which says:

Lieutenant Hassell, of the 17th N. C. Regiment, was killed and several wounded in the skirmish at Southwest creek, on yesterday evening.

The enemy were entrenching all of last night.

They attempted to flank our right, at the hour of mid-night, at Warter's farm on the Upper Trent Road but were driven back.

We hope to have further and still better news before going to press.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

We suppose it is well known that the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article is directing the military operations now going on in this State, and the fact that he is in command will go far to restore confidence and cheer the people. The following reference to this veteran officer is from the *Confederate* of yesterday:

Gen. Johnston.—The advent of this great General to the command of the Southern Department, has given an impulse to the popular confidence, not even anticipated by his most sanguine friends.

All men, however their predilections, whether for or against him, will rally to his support; and bear him on to the discharge of his high trust in the arms of a universal confidence.—Gen. Johnston is a great and brilliant military genius; versed thoroughly in the science of war, and possessed in a wonderful degree, of the capacity for engaging and holding the confidence and affections of those who are brought within the circle of his influence. Never man had more to win than he. Success will put him on the summit, where no elevation will be above him. No man knoweth better than he how bold, rapid, enterprising movements win. In the might of his brilliant genius, and unquestioned valor, supported by the strong arms of a determined soldiery, the people put their trust, and look to see danger averted, and safety acquired, by skill and courage made secure.

No Paper To-Morrow.

The President having by proclamation set apart Friday the 10th day of March as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, no paper will be issued from this office on Saturday morning. The counting room will be closed this morning at 9 o'clock.

[illegible] VISIT TO COLUMBIA.

THE PEOPLE ROBBED BY BOTH ARMIES.

IMMENSE CONFLAGRATION—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, &C.

We have received the Columbia *Carolinian*, now published at Charlotte, of Monday and Tuesday last, from which we get the following interesting account of the evacuation of Columbia by the Confederates and its occupation by the Federals:

(From the Carolinian of Monday.)

LAST HOURS IN COLUMBIA.

The evacuation of Columbia not yet having had its history [illegible] of the tangled threads of experience that will bear weaving into the fabric or a connected narrative.

Every one present in that city, anterior to the event, is aware that until a late hour, Sherman was not generally expected to appear. Public opinion, fostered by the expressed convictions of officials, had come to regard the movement of the Federal army as one designed to operate principally on Kingsville, from which point it was confidently believed it would file off towards Florence, Wilmington, or possibly Fayetteville, via Cheraw. The fall of Orangeburg, however, and the steady advance of the Yankee column along the State Road leading to the capital, quickly dispelled the illusion. Those with large interest at stake, began to cast about for a place of safety. Officers in charge of Government property telegraphed to Richmond and elsewhere, to their superiors, for instructions. The invariable reply was—"Until further orders, stay where you are." Families began to pack their goods and chattels, and long-headed men to set their houses in order to meet the impending event. Time moved on—as did the enemy. Monday, the 13th, found them pressing back our thin lines within twelve miles of the city.—[illegible], our brave cavalry, under Hampton, Wheeler and Butler were holding them in check, and our infantry were rendering such support as was practicable, under the circumstances; but it was like an effort to stay an avalanche. The greatly superior number of the Federals afforded them every advantage, and they used it. In town, astonishment soon gave way to excitement. The distant booming of artillery was not to be mistaken.—The enemy were already knocking at the gates. Orders now began to be issued with some promptness, and men to move with more celerity. Government transportation was called into requisition, and night and day the streets gave back the echo of a thousand wheels. Col. Wm. Johnston, the President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, had arrived, and in person was superintending the active exertions of those connected with his department. A vast amount of rolling stock had been accumulated for the purpose, and train after train, heavily burdened with the supplies of the Government, whirled away, to return and be freighted again. Families congregated at the passenger depot, and there waited for hours to secure seats. Ladies piled themselves among the bacon and salt of box cars. The rain poured, the streets ran mud, and the town looked blue.

On Wednesday, the 14th, the city was placed under martial law. The stores were closed, detailed men, militia, and volunteers assembled under arms, and prepared to go to the front.—The fire Department was ordered out, a patrol, and all ordinary business generally suspended in anticipation of the event near at hand. The enemy were within three miles; the smoke of their camp-fires could be seen from the house-tops, and the sounds of musketry along the skirmish lines, as they rolled back, filled hearts which had never heard the like before, with fearful forebodings. Still the work of evacuation went bravely on. The scenes at the Charlotte depot from [illegible] had become [illegible]. The cars and engines from the South Carolina and Greenville Roads having been shifted to the Charlotte depot track, were taking part in the removal.—The platform of the depot was loaded and unloaded during day and night as fast as hands could move, and yet the mass of trunks, boxes and bales seemed never to grow less.

Be it said to the credit of the officers of the roads and the officers of the Government, amid all this apparent confusion, perfect order prevailed.

It has been the fortune of the writer of these lines to have been in several cities in process of evacuation, and in none of these instances was there observed more coolness, system and regularity than marked the present occasion. Thirteen hundred prisoners were to be suddenly moved. In two hours Capt. Sharp, the Chief of Transportation, had the cars ready for the purpose. Six hundred (more or less) ladies of the Treasury Department, with boxes, bags and baggage required passage for Charlotte, "by order of the Government." The scene at packing, in some of its aspects, was worthy of the pen of a painter, but we cannot linger. In a few hours, Capt. Sharp had them in transports in a double sense; and all the while the work of shipping valuables thus went on.

On Wednesday evening it became evident that the end was not far distant. Our troops had begun to drop back to the limits of the town, and three or four shells had lodged within its precincts. The bridges over the Congaree were in flames; army wagon trains, with their attendant shouts, curses, and cracking of whips began to move rearwards through the city; and amid the ringing of fire bells, the hurried tramp of men, the fright of women, the hasty packing here, and sad farewell there, the scene after night fall was as nearly like an incipient Pandemonium as we trust Providence will ever permit us to witness.

On Thursday, without warning, without provocation, and in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, the enemy opened on the city with shells. The State House, Nickerson's hotel, South Carolinian office and other edifices, public and private, were visited by these iron messengers, and, as we have since been informed, one or two citizens were killed or wounded. Preparations for an immediate evacuation of Columbia were now commenced. Cotton was hauled into the streets and there left for a funeral pile. Government property which could not be removed was given to the poor, and to such soldiery as chose to carry it away. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods were destroyed, and much, if not as much as possible, made useless to the enemy. It is unquestionable that had the proper authorities, controlling the [illegible] alive to [illegible] the premises every [illegible] stores in Columbia could have [illegible] by refraining from instructing their subordinates until the last moment, when wagons, negroes and cars could not be had to aid in transportation, they lost millions. The truth should come out some time, and it might as well be told now [illegible].

Of the disgraceful episode in Thursday's proceedings, when the stores of merchants were ruthlessly broken open and robbed by our own soldiers, we have but a single word to say. Officers who will not restrain their men under such circumstances deserve the severest punishment that civil or military law can inflict; while the private [illegible] in all subsequent [illegible] of a similar character be reminded of the rights of women and [illegible] by such a reception as is accorded to robbers and [illegible].

Of the incidents of Friday we yet know nothing reliable. Our forces marched out, the Federals marched in, and we suppose the city, as is customary in like cases, was formally surrendered. Large fires almost immediately ensued, [illegible] reports about which have occasioned the most painful anxiety, but how they were caused, whether by accident or design, we are uninformed.

Dr. Glover, of Orangeburg, who was captured by the enemy on the 12th inst., between Orangeburg and Columbia and held a prisoner in the 17th corps until the 20th, and has just reached this city, states that the Federal officers pretended not to have designed the destruction of any other than public property; and that the fires were the result of whiskey given to the Yankee soldiery by one of our own citizens.—The latter statement, as we understand our informant, is confirmed by citizens with whom he conversed. The burnt district in general terms embraces both sides of Main street, from, and including the State House, to Boundary street, and a portion of Cotton Town. The new capitol is partially demolished by powder. The Court House, City Hall, both banks, South Carolina and Charlotte depots, both of Evans & Cogswell's lithographic and printing establishments, Keatinge & Ball's, the Saluda Mill, the Convent and South Carolinian offices are among the buildings said to be destroyed. The residences of Hon. Geo. A. Trenholm, Hon. Wm. DeSaussure, Gov. Hampton, and Major Green, Commandant of Post, are described as burnt.—Those known to have escaped the conflagration are the South Carolina College, Lunatic Asylum and Female College. One of the Episcopal Churches is also thought to be unburned.

Dr. G. states that he saw many white flags flying from private houses as he entered with the three or four hundred prisoners who accompanied the 17th corps, (Gen. F. P. Blair, commanding,) and that several families accompanied the Yankee army in wagons, ambulances and carriages. Whether they were driven to this extremity by the want of food he does not know. The treatment of ladies so far as his observation extended was considerate if not kind, and houses were guarded night and day.

After leaving Columbia, all deserted property and gin houses were given to the flames on the line of march, but where a house was legitimately occupied, it was unmolested. The Yankee foragers penetrate all portions of the country within a radius of ten or fifteen miles of their army; steal horses and mules, carry off provisions without asking leave, and generally demean themselves in a manner which indicates that they have not been properly brought up. Prisoners who break down on the way from sickness or fatigue are said by Dr. G. to have been shot at least, so one of the Yankees told him; but citizens picked up on the road who show that they are non-combatants are released. Among the companions in this durance vile of Dr. G. were Dr. Albert Talbot and Dr. Stuart. The Federals are represented from the manner in which they treat their prisoners to be on short rations, and like most hungry men, anxious for a fight—a curious deprivation, of which they have complained ever since they left Atlanta.—When Dr. Glover was informed that he might "make distance" between his quondam friends and himself, they were near Liberty Hill, heading, as one of their captains told him, for Georgetown, S. C., which they expected to reach in ten days.

[From the Carolinian of Monday.]

THE OCCUPATION AND DESTRUCTION OF COLUMBIA—ACCOUNT BY AN EYE WITNESS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS, &c., &c.

The arrival of a gentleman from Columbia, attached to this office, and the interesting facts of which he is the bearer, enable us to complete in this issue the sad story of the fate of that fair city, the first chapter of which appeared in our paper of Sunday.

As before stated, the departure of our forces from Columbia took place on Friday morning, the 16th February. The noisy excitement which had marked the preceding three days now gave way to those deeper emotions which found expression only in the heavy hearts and anxious faces of the people. Of the fate in store for them, all were alike ignorant; few were not fearful. Whether Sherman would carry out his threat to "burn the very stones" of the [illegible] State, or, on the contrary, pursue a mild and lenient course, were doubts which were yet to be solved. The [illegible] had not long to wait. The rear of our army having passed through between ten and eleven o'clock, a white flag displayed soon after from the steeple of the City Hall, announced the surrender of the town. About 12 the Federals entered. They had pontooned the river above or opposite Cotton Town, and with bands playing, drum corps beating, flags flying, and their men in step, the army marched down Main street to the Capitol Square. Here the celebrated "Star Spangled Banner" was once more amid much zeal patriotism, placed on exhibition from the roof, of both the old and new State House. For the purpose of enhancing the theatrical effect of the scene, or of "adding insult to injury," or of gratifying some other curious fancy, the ceremony of raising the flags was, we are credibly informed, performed by two negroes. The honor of first entering the city was claimed by the 15th corps. A singular feature of the military procession, and one of which we have heard no explanation, was the driving of a carriage profusely decorated with Northern flags, in front of the column.

THE PILLAGE.

General good order and quiet attended the entrance, but as the troops were halted for several hours in Main street, stores and dwellings soon became objects of much attention, and the work of plunder commenced. From this time, until the last Yankee left town, person nor property were safe from the impolite intrusion upon their privacy. Stragglers, "bummers," [illegible] men, and the riff-raff of the army were to be met in every street and almost every house. If they wanted a pair of boots they took them from your feet. Watches were in constant demand—in several instances being snatched from the persons of the best ladies in the city. Gentlemen on the streets quickly learned to appreciate the old phrase "tempus fugit." Our cashier, the well known Notary Public, P. S. Jacobs, Esq., was one of the pupils. He is said to have received two lessons; price—a watch each. Ear and finger rings were taken by force, and, in isolated cases, the dresses of ladies were torn from their bodies by villians, who expected to find jewels or plate concealed. Search for silver and provisions was made in every conceivable place. Ramrods were used as probes to indicate where boxes were buried, and gardens, outhouses, cellars, garrets, chimneys and nooks never thought of by any body but a thief in search of plunder, were turned so to speak inside out. In one instance it is reported that a box of valuables worth a large amount was found under a door step.—We learn that the estimate of this character of property stolen, is about two millions of dollars. Many of the robbers who perpetrated personal violence were infuriated by liquor found in the city. Rev. Mr. Shand, the Episcopalian clergyman, while conveying a trunk containing the communion service of silver from the church to the South Carolina College, was accosted by a Yankee and a negro, who compelled him, under a threat of death, to give it up, which was done. While one of the cups was afterwards being used for drinking whiskey, a Federal soldier—an Irishman—recognized the sign of the Cross upon it, took it from the fellow, and carried it to Rev. Dr. O'Connell, the Catholic clergyman, by whom it was restored to the owner. This description of pillage continued until the troops left.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

In the afternoon, the column which had occupied Main street, moved into quarters into the various public grounds and vacant lots. No fires occurred on Thursday, save such as were ignited by our own officials. The first alarm on Friday was given soon after the entry of the enemy, and proceeded from the burning of a row of cotton on Main street, between Washington and Lady streets. In fifteen or twenty minutes afterwards, the jail which had been used as a Confederate prison, was set on fire. The bells rang, the engines promptly rallied, and proceeded as usual to their work, which was uninterrupted, except by drunken soldiers, who here and there cut the hose with their pocket knives; but all efforts to stay the flames were unavailing.—Among the prisoners released were Morris, who murdered Hicks, several men confined on the charge of counterfeiting, and, it is said, a Federal prisoner. Why he was not removed with his comrades does not appear. It is reported that he subsequently married a lady in Columbia.

The grand conflagration which destroyed the city commenced about dusk. The fire started near the jail. A high wind prevailed, and in a short time the flames were in full and unconquerable progress, spreading rapidly in three directions—up and down Main street and eastwardly. The fire department again rallied, and from ten until three o'clock in the morning the scene is described as appalling. The sky was one broad sheet of flame, above which, amid the lurid smoke, drifted in eddying circles a myriad of sparks. These falling scattered the seeds of conflagration on every side. The monotone of the roaring, leaping, hissing tongues of flame, as they careered on their wild course, alone filled hearts with dismay. The air was like that of a furnace. Many of the streets were impassable.—Frightened men, women and children ran in all directions, some only to flee again from the fresh attacks of the destroying element.—Property thrown out of houses was either burned or stolen. Many of the Federal soldiers maddened by liquor, dashed through the city with lighted torches to enflame the dwellings yet untouched. Hell's furies appeared to have broken loose, and to be indulging in a diabolical revel.

Morning revealed to some extent the broad sweep of destruction—four thousand or more citizens were houseless and homeless. From the State House to Cotton Town, and an average of two or three squares on each side of Main street, nothing but blackened ruins remained. Every vestige of the once busy street was gone.

We can give but a limited description of the district burned.

Above the Capitol inclosure, it embraces the residences of Mrs. Theodore Stark, Rev. Mr. Shand, A. Palmer, Mrs. Hunt and Mr. Hunt. The old State House is destroyed; the new was but slightly damaged.

On Bridge street, East—Among the sufferers are Mayor Goodwyn, T. G. Green, C. P. Pelham, and Col. John Bausket. Rev. Mr. Leland's house, the Episcopal Church, unburned, Sunday School room burned. Bridge street, West—all, except Mrs. Stratton's house on the corner of Assembly, and a few small wooden tenements. This lady's house was saved by the Federals. The brick ware-houses in the vicinity of the South Carolina Depot, including the latter, all destroyed; together with the foundry of John Alexander, and Government Works near the bridge.

Lady street, East—Burned to the residence of Maj. Niernsee, which, with the Presbyterian Church, is saved. The entire square on which Nickerson's Hotel stood is in ruins. West—The fire burned to the Congaree stables and stopped.

Washington street, East—Burned from three to four squares to the house of Mr. John Scott. The Methodist church, parsonage, lecture room, Dr. Boatwright, Marshall, Shelton, and others, burned.—The brick residence of Dr. Reynold's safe. West—One square burned.

Plain street, East—Burned to the house of Jas. G. Gibbes, which is safe—about three squares. The Female College safe. The worst destruction is observable in this district. West—Burned from the corner to the second house below the Post Office; Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges gone.

Camden street, East—The only house standing on the right hand for three squares, is a small tenement belonging to Mrs. Tanner. On the left hand side burned to the house of Mrs. [illegible]—two squares.

Blanding street—Burned from and including the Convent to Mr. Campbell Bryce's house. The house of Gen. John S. Preston not burned. On the left, burned to Dr. Howe's. The Ladies' Hospital and Charlotte Depot in ruins. West—Burned one square.

Above Blanding street the principal burning was two squares East and one square West. The Sword Factory and Col. Child's house, corner of Boundary and Main streets, in ashes. Nearly the whole of Cotton Town ditto. Col. Childs' Saluda Factory ditto. The Arsenal Academy and buildings are burned, except the dwelling of Capt. Patrick. Glaze's Foundry was likewise destroyed, but his residence saved. The buildings were set on fire in detail. The last fires took place with several others on Saturday. No prominent residences were burned on Arsenal Hill.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Sisters of Mercy were removed from the Convent to the residence of Gen. Preston during the conflagration, by order of Gen. Sherman, who is reported to have been "burned out" no less than three times during the night. If true, he certainly ought to be a purified man.

While the fire was raging many of the citizens took refuge in Sidney Park; some in the woods of the suburbs; but the next day the houses of those who had been spared were generally thrown open, and the sufferers invited to partake of such hospitality as circumstances would permit.

Several Yankees who were too much intoxicated to escape from the flames were burned to death. One of these was found in the office of the "South Carolinian" by our foreman.

Twenty-seven Yankees were instantly killed and about twenty more dangerously wounded on Saturday while moving ammunition from the Arsenal magazine, an event, which with others that had occurred, threw a gloom over the entire army. One of their officers told our informant that they had lost more men in Columbia than during the entire campaign elsewhere.

During the stay of the enemy in Columbia, there was little communion between them and the citizens. About 400 of the latter, mostly foreigners, are understood to have departed with them. The army left on Sunday evening, quietly and without demonstration of any kind, and with such secrecy that the soldiers themselves did not know their destination.

A few stragglers remained behind, who were captured by the citizens. Gen. Sherman left with the citizens between four and five hundred beef cattle for their support.

After the evacuation by the Federal army James G. Gibbes was requested to act as the Mayor, in the place of Hon. A. G. Goodwyn, who was prostrated by illness. That gentleman was performing the duties of the office at the last account. Many of the people are represented to be in destitute circumstances; but the citizens of Greenville and Newberry are understood to be moving promptly in their behalf. A committee from the former place have started to Columbia for the purpose. The refugees in Charlotte should do the same; and as a preliminary measure we invite an informal meeting of all such at our office, in the "Bulletin" editorial room, to-day (Tuesday) at twelve o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO HOME GUARDS.

The following General Order has just been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, March 7th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 5.

I. The Medical Examining Boards appointed by General Orders No. 3, will examine all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability, including those who are exempted by Medical Boards from duty in the Confederate army and those who hold certificates of exemption, either of former State Boards, or certificates approved by the Surgeon General and Adjutant General.

Immediately after the Board has completed its examination in a county, it will furnish the commanding officer of the Home Guard of said County, the Surgeon General, and Adjutant General each with a complete list of the persons examined, having noted opposite the name of each their action in his case.

Upon receiving this list, the commanding officer of the Guard for home defence will assign to their appropriate Companies, all such persons as may not have been wholly exempt from duty by the Board; and furnish a list of the names to the Captains of their several Companies.

Those falling into the 1st Class to be sent at once to their Companies, if then in the field.

II. The following act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all persons discharged from the service of the Confederate States army on account of physical disability, shall be exempt from Home Guard duty until said persons shall be examined by a State examining board.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 3rd day of February A. D. 1865.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

For the Progress.]

Is it So?

Mr. Editor: It is reported on the streets and in camp, that *Northampton* and *Martin* counties are exempt from 1st class Home Guard duty. Is it so? If so, why is it that other counties, (see map) far more imminently threatened, are not exempted also?

Again: If this be so, will this partiality—refused to threatened counties—tend to inspire confidence, to promote satisfaction and a disposition to perform duty cheerfully, and to discourage a disposition to desertion at a time like this when harmony and unanimity of feeling should be encouraged? What principle of "military necessity," or of *justice* requires that the citizens of Northampton, for instance, should be thus permitted to remain at home, while other border and threatened counties are required and held up here on duty at camp? Having frequently been asked these questions, and being unable to answer them, we now submit them for information.

Respectfully,
AMICUS JUSTITIÆ.

STAFF OFFICERS.—The *Conservative* learns that the following staff have been assigned to the Home Guard Regiments lately organized near this city:

First Regiment.—Capt. W. T. Plummer, Quarter Master; Junius Ballard, Commissary.

Second Regiment.—Capt. Joseph Heilderscheimer, Quarter Master, and Capt. G. W. Wheeler, Commissary.

SELECT SCHOOL.
MISS MOLLIE W. [illegible]
At the residence of Mr Wm H [illegible] Feb 2-tf